(XXXI YEAR.) THE (No 1568.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1775.

ROME, *June* 21.

THE pope held a congregation the 19th inſtant, on the affairs of the ex-jeſuits, which laſted upwards of an hour; during which time, the debates were carried on with great warmth: at the breaking up of the congregation, it was reported that his holineſs had diſſolved it; but that was not the caſe, nor was it likely, ſince it was held at the deſire of the courts of Bourbon, who have inſiſted that the preſent pope ſhall not alter any thing that has been done by his predeceſſors with reſpect to the jeſuits: on the contrary, they demand of him the publication of a bull, to confirm that which diſſolves that ſociety. It is reported upon this occaſion, that in one of the audiences which the Spaniſh ambaſſador had of the pope, and in which he inſiſted on the priſoners being releaſed from the caſtle of St. Angelo, he expreſſed himſelf in the following effect: "Moſt holy father, I addreſs myſelf to you as miniſter from his catholic Majeſty, and I declare to you in the name of the king my maſter, that the miniſters of the courts of Bourbon will leave Rome the moment you ſet at liberty the jeſuits who are priſoners." It is ſaid, that the pope was ſo ſtruck with this ſpeech, that he replied, he wiſhed for nothing ſo much as to live upon friendly terms with thoſe courts, and that every thing reſpecting the jeſuits ſhould continue upon the ſame footing, and conſequently that the priſoners ſhould not be ſet at liberty. It is moreover aſſured, that the court of Portugal has not yet engaged to pay penſions to the jeſuits expelled from that kingdom. Three priſoners were, however, releaſed from the caſtle of St. Angelo ſoon after the congregation of the 19th inſtant broke up, viz. the fathers Ceſchim and Ifari, and the ſecular Andreozzi, who have been confined ever ſince laſt July, for propagating ſome pretended prophecies; and they received a ſtrict charge to take care for the future how they engage in ſuch abſurdities.

PARIS, *June* 30. The ſquadron fitted out at Rochefort is to cruize between that port and the mouth of the Tagus. Another ſquadron is equipping at Breſt, which the duke de Chartres ſet out laſt night to go on board of.

LONDON, *July* 11.

Yeſterday a meſſenger ſet out expreſs from the ſecretary's office for Gibraltar, with diſpatches to lieutenant general Cornwallis; alſo a meſſenger with diſpatches to lord William Campbell, governor of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

Preſs warrants are expected to be iſſued in a day or two, to man four ſhips of the line, which, it is ſaid, are to ſail for Gibraltar, as ſoon as they can be got ready, and are to carry over four regiments, to prevent any ſurprize at that place.

The terms which are offered to government by the delegates, are ſaid to be as follow: all hoſtilities on both ſides to ceaſe immediately; the Britiſh troops under general Gage to be immediately withdrawn; and the four inimical American acts to be repealed as early as poſſible in the next ſeſſion, with a parliamentary renunciation of all right of taxing the colonies. For this conceſſion on the ſide of government, America recognizes the ſupremacy of the mother country, and pledges herſelf to pay an annual income of 200,000 l. ſubject to her own mode of aſſeſſing.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Algerines have ſeized and put in irons the French conſul, and have ordered their cruizers to ſeize all French veſſels they meet.

Sixteen ſail of tranſports, of large burden, are ordered to be taken up immediately in the river, for the ſervice of government, in order to carry ammunition, ſtores, &c. to America, the Weſt Indies, &c.

The utmoſt expedition is ordered to be uſed in getting ready the cloathing, arms, &c. which are now preparing for the 3000 men ordered to be embodied in Canada.

The people of Ireland, it is ſaid, are exceedingly uneaſy, and very apprehenſive that the Spaniards mean to pay them a viſit, as they are at preſent totally incapable of reſiſting them, for when the next American embarkation takes place, it is computed that there will not be then 4000 effective men in the whole kingdom; many of the regiments of foot ſcarcely amounting to 180 men.

There has not one tobacco ſhip been entered at the cuſtom houſe theſe four months; the conſequence of which is, that ſome of the head dealers in that commodity are monopolizing all the ſtock in hand they can, in order to advance the price.

On Thurſday night a meeting of the members of adminiſtration was held at lord Sandwich's houſe in the admiralty, to conſider of ſome method to ſet the ſhipwrights to work again, as their abſence from the dock-yards at this time is much felt.

Admiral Man's ſquadron in the Mediterranean, it is ſaid, has been reinforced by four ſhips of the line, two from Portſmouth and two from Plymouth.

Orders it is ſaid are ſent to Portſmouth for the Marlborough and Reſolution men of war of the line, and the Enterprize frigate, to ſail for the Mediterranean; as ſoon as they can be got ready.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa to be got ready for immediate ſervice.

Among the many other blunders of the preſent miniſtry, the plan adopted for their proceedings towards America is not the leaſt abſurd and ridiculous: the Americans, cry our miniſters, are rebels, they will not pay taxes aſſeſſed by the authority of parliament: compel them by force, ſays Bute behind the curtain: the miniſters ſend troops ſufficient only to encourage the malcontents; they can anſwer the purpoſe of diſtreſſing but not reducing the diſaffected; they may protract the miſeries of America, but not finiſh the civil war; they may make the Americans beggars, not quiet ſubjects. The deputy miniſter has generally been eſteemed a tolerable financier, but reducing the people to beggary is a new mode of enabling them to pay their taxes with readineſs.

July 17. Saturday the lords Sandwich, North, and Barrington, attended his Majeſty at Kew for ſeveral hours.

Yeſterday ſeveral of the privy council were at Kew with his majeſty, ſaid to be on the affairs of America.

Saturday and yeſterday meſſengers were diſpatched from the admiralty to all the dock-yards in the kingdom with inſtructions for the commiſſioners, &c, reſpecting the ſhipwrights, &c.

No leſs than ſeven expreſſes have arrived at lord Dartmouth's office within this week with diſpatches from America, being landed at Dover, Portſmouth, Falmouth, Briſtol, and Plymouth.

Orders are ſent to America to put an entire end to the communication, by ſea, between colony and colony. Ships of war are ordered up into every large river, with direction to deſtroy the towns on their banks, ſhould their inhabitants ſhew any diſpoſition to take arms.

They write from Gibraltar, that an obſtinate and bloody engagement has happened in the Mediterranean between a Spaniſh man of war and ſix Algerine xebecs, wherein the Algerines loſt 500 men, and the Spaniards had 30 killed and 40 wounded. Forty of the Algerines, who after many attempts boarded the Spaniſh ſhip, were cut to pieces. The action laſted four hours.

July 18. Advice is ſaid to be received, that three French men of war, which ſome time ſince ſailed from Breſt with land forces, and were thought to have gone to the Weſt Indies, had made their appearance on the coaſt of Guinea, and were endeavouring to eſtabliſh a new factory on that part of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa which comes within the limits of the Portugueſe ſettlements; the rumour of which had occaſioned no little ſtir at Liſbon.

We are confidently informed a certain general officer is on the eve of throwing up his commiſſion, having been greatly importuned to take upon him a command in America.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight arrived at Whitehaven the Molly, capt. Hitchinſon, in 16 days, from Norfolk in Virginia. She was not ſuffered to land her cargo in Norfolk; the committee was called, and expreſſes ſent to Alexandria, where a congreſs was ſitting. The captain was ſeized, and with much difficulty and ſolicitation eſcaped tar and feathers. One of the merchants who reſides at Norfolk requeſted that the veſſel might proceed with her cargo to Quebec, which was refuſed; nor would the committee ſuffer it to be tranſhipped into another veſſel belonging to the company, then loading for Whitehaven; nor allow the Molly to take in the tobacco which was prepared for her; but compelled the merchant to ſend the cargo back in the ſame bottom, without diminution or addition, to be landed at Whitehaven: for the performance of which they obliged him to give a bond of 3000 l.

PROVIDENCE, *Sept.* 9.

A veſſel arrived at Boſton from London on Wedneſday laſt, but we do not learn that any intelligence by her has yet tranſpired.

CAMBRIDGE, *Sept.* 14.

On Monday laſt a regular ſoldier, from the beſieged army in Boſton, went off in a canoe, with a deſign, as it is ſuppoſed, of deſerting: being diſcovered, a ſergeant and four men haſtened in purſuit of him; but he had reached ſo near Dorcheſter Point before they overtook him, they having an unweildy boat to manage, and the wind againſt them, they could not recover the wharf again. Lieut. Sparrow, of col. Cotton's regiment, marched down with a ſmall party, and by his dexterity ſoon got within muſquet ſhot, and threatened to fire in caſe they attempted to eſcape; they all ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. The boats were immediately ſecured. The ſame day the ſix priſoners were brought under guard to head quarters in this town.

WATERTOWN, *Sept.* 11.

A large ſhip of about 300 tons, laden with lumber, &c. bound from Piſcataqua for the Weſt Indies, which was lately taken by capt. Biſhop in the Lively, and ordered for Boſton, was on Friday laſt retaken by a privateer from Beverly, and carried into Cape Anne. The maſter, one midſhipman and ſix or 8 ſailors, priſoners, arrived at Cambridge laſt Saturday.

We hear that capt. Malbone arrived at Newport laſt Tueſday in about 6 weeks from Ireland, and brings advice that the parliament of Ireland have reſolved that no more troops ſhould be ſent to America; and alſo that no more proviſion ſhould be ſhipped from thence. Several recruiting parties, in attempting to inliſt men there, had been killed.

By capt. Malbone we learn, that the people of Ireland are ſo high in our favour, that a perſon can ſcarce ſay a word againſt America without being knocked down; and that they are determined no more troops ſhall be ſent from thence to Boſton, or any part of this country.

NEW-YORK, *September* 18.

Capt. Cunningham, from St. Thomas's, informs us, that on the 31ſt of July, on his paſſage from this port for that iſland, he met with a very violent gale of wind, attended with uncommon ſharp thunder and lightning, which proved to be the very day the late gale happened in the Weſt-Indies, and in which 16 ſail of French veſſels were caſt away at Martinico, 6 or 7 at Santa Croix, and the Virgin iſlands, and that all the veſſels at St. Kitts, Dominica, and St. Euſtatia, were obliged to put to ſea; that in the iſland laſt mentioned the planters had turned half of the cane lands into proviſion ground; that the Spaniards at Porto-Rico had ſuffered very much in the ſaid gale; and that a ſloop that had ſailed from St. Thomas's the 31ſt of July, for Santa Croix, with five gentlemen paſſengers, had not been heard of at either iſland as late as the 13d of Auguſt.

Several veſſels, both from Europe and America, had been blown to leeward of Santa Croix, in the above gale, but had got up again.

Capt. Lee left Falmouth the 17th of July, and a few days after fell in with a brig from Maryland, for England. About three weeks ago he ſpoke with capt. Oſborne, in a ſhip from London, for Philadelphia, and kept company with him ten days.

Capt. Hervey, in the ſhip Dutcheſs of Gordon, ſpoke with the following veſſels, viz. July 28th, lat. 49, 49, with the Cerberus frigate, from America, for London; Auguſt 7th, lat. 41, 19, lon. 28, 30, a brig from Philadelphia, for Liſbon; the 12th, lat. 42, 15, lon. 39 with a ſchooner from this port for Briſtol; the 21ſt, lat. 42, 35, lon. 53, with the brig Charming Sally, capt. Caldwell, 16 days from Virginia, for Glaſgow.

Capt. Hopper from Briſtol, ſpoke with the following veſſels, viz. the 19th of July, lat. 46, 1, long. 49, 12, with a ſhip from Virginia for London, 28 days out; the ſame day a ſhip from Virginia alſo, bound for Liverpool; Aug. 20th, lat. 38, lon. 59, a ſchooner from Virginia for Liverpool likewiſe; the 1ſt of Sept. lat. 38 lon. 69, with a brig from Norfolk for Jamaica, 5 days out; Sept. 4th, lat. 39, long. 69, with a brig from Georgia for Liverpool; Sept. 6th, lat. 38, 3, the ſhip Little Will, from Jamaica for Liverpool 5 weeks out; Sept. 7th, lat. 38, lon. 87, with a ſhip from Baltimore, out 7 days; Sept. 12th, lat. 58, 45, lon 73, a brig from Philadelphia for St. Kitt's, two days out.

Iſle au Noix (12 miles from St. John's) Sept. 8, 1775.

We embarked on Monday 28th of Auguſt, and proceeded from Ticonderoga to Crown-Point;---there we encamped until Wedneſday;---from thence down the lake to a place called Wilborough, where we tarried that night: in the morning proceeded on our paſſage to a place near that called the Four Brothers; from thence to the Iſle au Motte, where we remained until the ſecond diviſion came up. From the Iſle au Motte we proceeded to the Iſle au Noix; having ſtaid there one day went to St. John's, and were kindly ſaluted with bombs and cannon from the fortifications. We immediately landed to entrench ourſelves within about a mile and an half of the fort; but no ſooner had we landed, than we were attacked by a body of Indians and regulars who lay in ambuſh for us:---We loſt four ſoldiers on the ſpot,---three more were mortally wounded, who died in about four hours. Seven others were wounded, among whom are two officers, major Hobby and capt. Mead. We drove the enemy off, but thought it prudent to return to the Iſle au Noix, until our artillery could come up.---We are determined to attack them ſhortly, and a bloody engagement muſt enſue, as they are very ſtrongly fortified, and a number of Johnſton's Indians are among them:---We have a few with us.

An other letter from the ſame place ſays, that the officer who commanded the party of the king's troops was either killed or wounded.

Sept. 21. On Tueſday evening the Amboy ſtage boat in returning to this city with paſſengers, was brought to, by the Aſia man of war's boats, and capt. Tiley, an officer belonging to gen. Wooſter's regiment, taking out and carried on board the man of war, with a box of papers in his cuſtody, alſo 3 guns which were on board the ſtage boat. The pretence for this felonious piratical outrage, is ſaid to be the detention of a ſuſpected perſon, who is on his parole of honour in gen. Wooſter's camp. This perſon having been obſerved to follow at a diſtance, a load of powder on its way to the camp at Cambridge, was taken into cuſtody by the rifle-men and carried to general Waſhington, who not finding any evidence againſt him, ſent him to general Wooſter, who at his requeſt, permitted capt. Tiley to go for him to Bordon-town for a box of papers, which he ſaid would clear his character, and prove him to be a true friend to the liberties of America. It is imagined, that on his intelligence, capt. Tiley was detained. If ſo, it will be but juſtice to retaliate on him any ill uſage capt. Tiley may receive.

By a gentleman who left Cambridge on Tueſday laſt, we are informed, that they enjoy a good ſtate of health in the provincial camp, that they do not bury two people in a week, that the dyſentery had made its appearance, but was now totally eradicated. Alſo that a number of troops under the command of Col. Arnold, marched for Quebec on Tueſday laſt, and that the inhabitants of Boſton are not ſo ſickly as they were ſome time ago.

It is ſaid that his Excellency Gov. Tryon acquainted the mayor of this city, on Tueſday laſt, that he had received a letter from Lord Dartmouth informing him, that orders had been given to the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips in America, that in caſe any more troops ſhould be raiſed or any fortifications erected, or any of his Majeſty's ſtores taken, that the commanders of the ſhips of war ſhould conſider ſuch cities or places in a ſtate of rebellion.

Intelligence received by the Congress from general Schuyler, Sept. 18, 1775.

General Montgomery from information received on the 25th of August, being apprehensive that the enemy's armed vessel might get into the lake, unless an immediate movement was made to the Isle au Noix; resolved to proceed with what force he could carry, of which he advised general Schuyler, who was at Albany, attending the Indian treaty. General Schuyler, upon receipt of this, immediately left Albany, and on the 30th arrived, very much indisposed, at Ticonderoga, which place he left the 31st, after having given the proper orders for bringing up the artillery, &c. &c. On the 4th of September general Schuyler joined general Montgomery at Isle la Motte: on that day both moved on and arrived at Isle au Noix. On the 5th general Schuyler drew up a declaration, which he sent among the Canadians. And as it was judged that going to St. John's, weak as he was, his numbers not exceeding 1000, might have a good effect on the Canadians and encourage them to join, he resolved upon the measure, and accordingly, early on the 6th embarked, and without any obstruction proceeded towards St. John's: when he arrived in sight of the enemy's works, and at the distance of about two miles, the enemy began a fire from their fortress, but without doing any damage; he approached half a mile nearer, and then landed without opposition in a close deep swamp: after being formed, his army marched in the best order they could, in grounds marshy and covered with woods, in order to approach and reconnoitre the fortresses. Major Hobby and captain Mead of the Connecticut forces being on the left and a little advanced, were attacked in crossing a creek by a party of Indians, from whom they received a heavy fire, but our troops gallantly pressing on them, they soon gave way and left us the ground. In this reincounter we lost a sergeant, a corporal, and three privates killed, one missing and eight wounded, three of whom are since dead: besides these, major Hobby was shot through the thigh, but not dangerously, and captain Mead received a slight wound through the shoulder as did lieutenant Brown in the hand. The surviving wounded are in a fair way of recovery.

"Night now coming on, our generals drew their men together, and cast up a small entrenchment to defend themselves, in case of an attack in the night.

"In the evening general Schuyler received certain intelligence, that the enemies fortifications were compleat, and plentifully furnished with cannon; that one of their vessels was launched, and would be ready to sail in three or four days, and is to carry sixteen guns.

"He also learned, that in the afternoon's engagement five Indians were killed, and four badly wounded, besides several others, the conditions of whose wounds was not known; that capt. Tyce, of Johnstown, was wounded in the belly.

"On the 7th, in the morning (having been undisturbed through the night, excepting by a few shells, which did no other damage than slightly wounding lieutenant Mills) it was thought most advisable to return to the Isle au Noix, throw a boom across the channel, and erect the proper works for its defence, to prevent the enemies vessels from entering the lake.

"Upon this general Schuyler ordered the troops to embark, and he returned to Isle au Noix without any molestation, where, when the express came away, he was erecting proper works to secure the entrance into the lake, and to be in readiness on the arrival of farther reinforcements, which were expected, to take the advantage of any events that may happen in Canada."

Published by order of the Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, Sept 10.

"We are at present in our camp in tolerable security. Plowed hill may bid defiance to all their malice, and what is more amazing, than can be scarce credited by a Philadelphian, though nevertheless true, they have suffered our men at Roxbury to throw up an intrenchment below the George tavern, and within musket shot of their last intrenchment and have scarce honoured us with a cannon. We were last night under some apprehensions of an attack, general Ward sent a letter to his excellency, informing him that he had seen or his people had seen a number of men parading on Bunkers Hill, and our army was kept during the night under arms, in order to give them a genteel reception. They have since been seen with their knapsacks on their backs, and from good accounts from Boston, we are convinced they have sent a party of men, either to reinforce the garrison at Quebec, which is most probable, or to New-York. Three men of war are gone out of the harbour, for what purpose we cannot tell."

The ship Minerva, capt. Ewing, from this port for Maryland, and the ship Hibernia, from Ireland for this port, were both drove ashore in the late gale at the capes of Virginia; the people saved, but the vessels lost.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated July 26.

"The news is just arrived of the miscarriage of the expedition against Algiers. It is apprehended to have been caused by the misconduct of the general. The troops disembarked in the morning, and the Algerines gave them battle; the moors seemed defeated and ran; the paniards following, fell in with 80,000 in ambush, who gave them battle, in which a total defeat took place. The remains of the Spanish army embarked again the same night, and proceeded over to Alicant. The gazette says 600 killed, 1,800 wounded; but private letters say, some 4000, others 5000 killed, and 5000 wounded, with the loss of their cannon, and it is apprehended, their cavalry and flower of the Spanish troops. So many officers of distinction are killed, that the court are in mourning."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Sept. 20.

"Last night the Asia man of war brought the stage boat along side and took out an officer belonging to gen. Wooster, returning from Bordentown, and 3 or 4 guns which were on board. It is supposed they had an intention to get a prize of gunpowder, but the bird was gone."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz to a gentleman in this city, dated July 24, 1775.

"Last night an order from the king was proclaimed here, that every person (except the eldest sons of the nobility and clergy) should appear and give in their names without exception, for soldiers."

Since our last came to town, capt. Williams, late of the sloop Sally, bound from Antigua for Connecticut, whose vessel was drove on shore and lost, between cape Charles and Sinnepuxent, in the late north east storm.—Capt. Williams heard of four sail of vessels being lost in the same storm at Ocracock, in North-Carolina.

The ship Friendship, capt, Iann, of this port, from Virginia for Glasgow, lost all her masts in the gale of the 2d inst. in Chesapeake bay.

COMMITTEE-CHAMBER, September 19, 1775.

Whereas, it has been reported, that there is an intention formed by some of the inhabitants of this city, of publicly exposing and punishing, before conviction, certain persons supposed to be unfriendly to the cause of liberty. This committee, after strict inquiry, have reason to believe said report to be altogether groundless, and that it took its rise from, and has been industriously circulated by persons inimical to the liberties of this country, with a view to create jealousies and divisions; nor have they reason to apprehend any violences or irregularities of this kind from the inhabitants of the city and liberties, who have ever been remarked for their humanity and love of order.

But with a view to quiet and allay such apprehensions, whether real or affected, and that all proceedings against our domestic enemies may have the semblance as well as the reality of justice, the committee think it necessary to declare in the following resolves:

That no person or persons ought to proceed to inflict punishment on any one, on a charge or suspicion of violating the continental association, or doing any act or thing tending to weaken and destroy the association, which is justly regarded as the best security and protection against the machinations and attempts of our ministerial enemies. But that all charges and complaints of such nature be heard and determined by this committee that the directions of the congress may be strictly observed, and no person held out to his fellow citizens as an object of indignation and contempt, without full and sufficient evidence of guilt, after a fair and impartial examination.

The rights which all men are entitled to, of speaking their sentiments candidly, so far as is consistent with the peace and welfare of society, they hold to be sacred, and that it ought to be inviolate. But when this privilege is used for the purpose of raising jealousies among the people, distracting their councils, and counteracting their virtuous exertions against injury and oppression, all laws, human and divine, justify the punishment of such licentiousness.

Therefore, RESOLVED further, that in the opinion of the committee, no person has a right to the protection of a community or society he wishes to destroy: and that if any inhabitant, by speeches or writings, evidences a disposition to aid and assist our enemies, or endeavours to persuade others to break the association, or by force or fraud, to oppose the friends of liberty and the constitution in the present virtuous struggle, such persons being duly convicted thereof before the committee, ought to be deemed a foe to the rights of British America, and unworthy of those blessings, which it is hoped, will yet be secured to this and succeeding generations, by the strenuous and noble efforts of the united colonies.

Ordered to be published.

Extract from the minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, secretary.

Sept. 23 Yesterday arrived here capt. Bruister from London; in lat. 43. 21. he spoke capt. Miller, in a ship from Jamaica for London; in lat. 30. 43. spoke the Rebecca, capt. Caton, from Philadelphia for Falmouth, and the ship Annapolis, capt. Hanrick, from Maryland for London, dismasted, from on board whom he took the following passengers, Lloyd Dulany, Esq; and lady, Dr. Steuart and son, Mr. Brice, Mr. Hanson, and Mr. Diggs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 8.

By a gentleman from London, who came passenger in the ship Baltimore, bound for Maryland, we learn, that a certain major John Campbell, son in law to monsr. St. Luke la Corne, who was the French superintendant of Indian affairs in Canada, sailed for Quebec about the middle of May last with 40,000l. from government, to disperse among the Canadian Indians, to induce them to fall upon the colonies; and he is to be this fall at Michillimachinack, and the Illinois, to meet the different tribes of Indians.---Capt. Abbot, formerly a lieutenant in the artillery at fort Detroit, also connected with the said monsr. la Corne (being married to a niece of his) left London much about the same time, with the like sum from government; his destination is among the Ohio Indians, and he is to build a fort at a place called St. Vincent's, where the French formerly had one, on the Ouabache which is to be a retreat for the Indians.---And one Capt. Trent, a native of Pennsylvania, left London about the beginning of May being intrusted by lord North, with the like sum of 40,000l. to see the Indians to cut our throats. His lordship's chief counsellor in the above damnable scheme is a certain father Rabout, a Jesuit who was taken prisoner last war at St. Francis, by major Rogers, and had then very near been hanged the rope being about his neck; but upon making some material discoveries, he was reprieved from the gallows for that time. It is to be hoped, however, that the fatal tree still awaits the jesuitical villain.

In our last we mentioned the burning of a man of war's tender near Hampton, and other circumstances relative to that affair, but find the account is erroneous, and that we were misinformed. The vessel was the property of Capt. Collins and the men belonging to the Magdalen. Capt. Squires and some of his people were on board at the time the vessel reached the shore, but all left her except the gunner, the pilot, and a private man, who took to their boat next day, and carried every thing they wanted, except the guns, the vessel's tackle, and furniture, which they gave to one Fin, near whose house she was. None of the men were molested, but treated with much civility. Ruth the pilot, an American, was only secured as a witness against several notorious sheep-stealers, whom there remained great hopes of apprehending; but he was not delivered up through fear of any threats from his lordship. He was released after it was known the sheep-stealers had escaped.

BALTIMORE, *September* 26.

On Saturday the 23d of this instant, the poll for electing a committee of observation for this county was closed, when the following gentlemen were declared elected,

JOHN MOALE, Jeremiah T. Chace, James Calhone, Benjamin Nicholson, Andrew Buchanan, Thomas Sollars, John Craddock, James Gittings, Robert Alexander, Samuel Purviance, William Wilkinson, Charles Ridgely, son of William, Walter Tolly, jun. Darby Lux, John Cockey, William Smith, William Buchanan, William Lux, John Boyd, John Smith, Zachariah M'Cubbin, jun. Captain Charles Ridgely, Thomas Harrison, Benjamin Griffith, William Randell, Thomas Gist, sen. Stephen Cromwell, Isaac Grist, Thomas C. Dye, Mord. Gist, John Stephenson, Ezekiel Towson, Jeremiah Johnson, William Aisquith, John Howard, George Risteau, Abr. Britton.

And on casting up the ballot, the following gentlemen were declared delegates to the convention for one year, viz. Robert Alexander, Benjamin Nicholson, John Moale, Walter Tolly, jun. Jeremiah Townley Chace.

The committee of observation is requested to meet on Monday next to choose by ballot a committee of correspondence, and also a committee to licence suits.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 21.

We are sorry to inform the public, that the late storm on the 2d instant, so destructive here, was succeeded by another at sea, on Sunday the 10th, which continued much longer, and was very violent.——The ship Annapolis, James Hanrick, master, carried away all her masts, in long. 67° 00', lat. 37° 58'---was two days in great distress---then met with, and was assisted by a schooner from Bristol, Capt. Stetson, for Baltimore, who with great humanity continued by the ship till he got up jury masts.---The schooner was distressed for provisions when she fell in with the Annapolis, who happily relieved her.---On Tuesday the 19th, the brig Two Brothers, Capt. Bruister, for Philadelphia, came up with the ship, and took off all the passengers, amongst whom were the honourable George Steuart and his son, Lloyd Dulany, Esqrs. and lady, George Digges, Edmund Brice, and Alexander C. Hanson, Esqrs. all of this province, who all landed at Philadelphia, on Friday the 22d inst. in perfect good health.---Capt. Bruister left capt. Hanrick about 150 miles to the eastward of Delaware capes, bound for the first port he could make, which he thinks would be Philadelphia, having erected jury masts, with which she sailed admirably well, and did not make water enough to give one spell of pumping in a day, and that he thought she would be in on Monday last, unless she should try to reach Virginia or this province.---The passengers write word that Hanrick is a brave skilful fellow, and that a stouter and better crew never went to sea. We hope soon to hear of their safe arrival at some port on this continent.

By Capt. Stetson, of the schooner above-mentioned, just arrived at Baltimore, we are since informed, that Capt. Hanrick, on a consultation with his officers and crew, all of whom, though many hurt by the falling of masts, rigging, &c. were in very good spirits, was determined to proceed to Europe with the ship, which was in good condition as to her hull, and worked well under her jury masts.---Capt. Stetson left the Annapolis with a fair wind on Monday evening the 18th instant, in lat. 38, 4, long. 72, 50, standing to the eastward.

His Excellency has been pleased further to prorogue the general assembly of this province to Tuesday the 7th of November next.

Calvert county, Sept. 12, 1775.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the said county, at their court-house, were present five members of the late convention.

EDWARD GANTT, in the chair,
WILLIAM HICKMAN, jun clerk.

RESOLVED, that Messr. Richard Parran, Benjamin Mackall, Samuel Hanse, Edward Reynolds, William Lyles, Walter Smith, Charles Grahame, John Turner, James Height, Dr. James Grey, Dr. Edward Johnson, Kenzy Johns, Joseph Wilkinson, the Rev. Thomas John Claggitt, Benjamin Mackall the 4th, or any seven of them, be and are hereby appointed a committee of observation for the said county, for the term of one year.

Resolved, That Messr Edward Gantt, Alexander Sommerville, Pat. Sim Smith, Benjamin Mackall, the 4th, and William Allein, or any three or more of them, be delegates to represent this county in convention.

In COMMITTEE, Monday, 18th inst.

Resolved, That Benj. Mackall, Esq; Walter Smith, Edward Reynolds, Samuel Hanse, James Height, Richard Parran, and Kenzey Johns, be a committee to licence suits in this county.

Resolved, That Benjamin Mackall, Esq; Rev. Thomas J. Claggitt, Charles Grahame, Edward Reynolds, and Benjamin Mackall the 4th, be a committee of correspondence.

AT a meeting of the freemen of Cecil county, at the court-house, on the 2d Tuesday of this instant, Messr. Joseph Gilpin, John Veazy, jun. John D. Thompson, Nathaniel Ramsey, and Patrick Ewing, were appointed delegates to represent that county in convention, for the term of one year.

Frederick county, Sept. 16, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the recommendations of the provincial convention, the freemen of the lower district of Frederick county met at Charles Hungerford's, on the 12th of this inst. and voted in the following gentlemen as a committee of observation: Captain Henry Griffith, Dr. Sprigg Wootton, Zadock Magruder, Thomas Cramphin, Samuel W. Magruder, George Beall, jun. John Murdock, Richard Brooke, Charles Griffith, Allen Bowie, Robert Owen, William Luckett, Jonathan Wilson, Edward Burgess, Gerard Briscoe, Francis Deakins, and Archibald Orme.

Dr. Wootton, from the great extent of his private business, declined serving as a delegate; capt. Griffith had likewise declined. Mr. Richard Brooke declared his intention of standing the poll. Capt. Griffith, from

the solicitations of the people, was induced to offer his service. A box being prepared, the people were desired to give in their ballots, when a very large majority appearing for Capt. Griffith, Mr. Brooke closed the poll, and Capt. Griffith was declared elected.

The committee then met, and appointed Capt. Henry Griffith, Dr. Sprigg Wootton, Zadock Magruder, Thomas Cramphin, jun. Samuel W. Magruder, John Murdock, and Allen Bowie, a committee for licensing suits; and Dr. Wootton, and John Murdock, a committee of correspondence.

The committee for licensing suits in the lower district, will meet on the first and third Mondays in every month, at Hungerford's tavern, by ten of the clock, in the forenoon.

SIMON NICHOLLS, clerk.

From the London Evening-Post *of July* 1.

TO HIM WHOM IT MOST CONCERNS.

IT is a part of your character to despise the voice of the people. This is not a problematic assertion. It is founded in the truth of experience. You have disregarded every application that has been made to you, for a redress of grievances. And your apology for this contempt has been, that there were no grievances. Are you of the same opinion still? Or who think you of those men who advised, surprised, and betrayed you into this language? Believe me, those whom you have been told were your bitterest enemies, are your truest friends. They are not base enough to impose a falshood upon you; nor mean enough to crouch silently under oppression. This strange conduct in you has made your name familiar among all ranks; and it has thereby lost all the dignity and respect which were formerly annexed to it. John the carpenter, and Thomas the weaver, talk of you, and *Dick*, of Black-Boy alley, in the same breath, and with the same indifference.

The man in your situation, who loses the common people, is either a tyrant or a lunatic. They are the right hand of the community. If the common people had taken part with Charles the First, as they did with the parliament, he had been successful. He attempted repeatedly to gain them; but in vain.

The majority of a nation are never deceived. They may want information concerning the motives and latency of actions; but of the actions themselves, they never fail to form a right judgment. The latencies may be kept back, by the dark plottings of lord Bute; and the motives may be refined away, by the metaphysics of lord Mansfield. Yet after all this concealment, learning and logic, still the people know whether the act itself is good or bad.

It requires not a moment's hesitation, to pronounce the measures taken with America, mischievous, wicked and arbitrary. Mischievous, as they affect the interests of individuals. Wicked, as they tend to dismember the empire. Arbitrary, as they violate the rights of Englishmen. Who regards about the motives or causes? These are the effects. And ministers, who are so amply paid for doing the public business, are fools, if they do not know the bad policy of these measures; or villains, if knowing it, they resolved to pursue them.

If you are fondly and effeminately told the people pity your situation; and that the people say, all these wrong things are owing to ill advisers---It is a mistake. Nobody pities you. You are blamed for an obstinate attachment to men, whose principles have been hostile to your family. You have been repeatedly warned of these men, and their principles. And not only every year, but almost every day, has proved those warnings to have been founded in truth. Why, therefore, are these men not dismissed from their offices? America abhors them.---England despises them. They make you one day ridiculous, the next day contemptible, and the third day ——.

LUCIUS.

From the London Evening-Post *of July* 8.

TO HIM WHOM IT MOST CONCERNS.

WHEN Wilkes and Townsend told truth of each other, the city of London lost her importance in the eye of the nation. The court took advantage of this folly in the capital, to circulate a calumny, that all their opponents were equally peevish, illiberal, and interested. Even you countenanced the fraud, though none knew better than yourself, that the opposition was composed of men of the first talents and eminence in the kingdom; who had raised this country from despondency, saved it from ruin, extended its dominion, and encreased its wealth beyond all former periods; gave a lustre to its character, that commanded reverence from the neighbouring states, and protected and firmly seated the Family on the throne. Can the reigns of Nero or Caligula, can the annals of the world, produce such ingratitude? When repeatedly solicited to withdraw your confidence from these calumniators, to whose blunders and oppressions every man of property owes the thorns which at this moment are growing under his pillow, how did you answer these humble solicitations?---You hugged the vipers closer to your bosom. In what age or nation shall we find similar torpitude? It is not in the history of mankind.

But, thank heaven, this apathy and spleen now, like the jack weight fallen to the ground, ceases to answer its purpose. If I were inclined to pursue the metaphor, you should be the jack weight, and lord North the fly. But I write a little mechanically, that Pinchbeck may understand me. The contest in America must, in a few weeks, wear a different colour. Your sense of it will not be material, and therefore no body will ask it. When it is too late, the good policy of listening to reasonable requests, very respectfully made, instead of being obliged to obey commands in necessity, perhaps peremptorily given, which at the first was obvious to every understanding, will then be manifest to yours. If credit is to be given to admiral Grave's last letter, general Gage is by this time convinced of general Putnam's seasonable and good advice, which would not only have relieved his army from a most distressing situation, but have opened a door for a reconciliation with Great Britain. General Putnam advised general Gage to withdraw, with his army, on board the ships. Matters might be put in a mode of accommodation, if the sword was removed. But America will not treat with the sword at her throat. Instead of embracing the proposal, the ministers have sent more troops. Admiral Graves, in his last, which is a very desponding letter, expresses his fears, that he shall shortly be obliged to take general Gage and all the troops on board the ships.

What should have been done voluntarily, and for which a reason might have been assigned, that would have reflected honour upon Great-Britain, has, perhaps, by this time been done by compulsion; to the shame of the mother country, and the disgrace of the army. The ministers have acted throughout this American business, like men determined upon bloodshed. Are you anxious of shewing the same malignity to the whole empire, except Scotland? It is deep play---on your part, *for a name only*. If you win, you can get nothing else: but if otherwise, you lose the finest estate in the world.

LUCIUS.

From the London Evening-Post *of July* 11.

TO HIM WHOM IT MOST CONCERNS.

THE best excuse that has been made for your indifference to the perilous situation of public affairs, is ignorance. If you really want information, I will give you some.

I admit the excuse, though it is at the expence of Mr. Jenkinson, who, at the command of the lords Bute and Mansfield, sometimes "treads the velvet of the Richmond lawn;" but, to prevent discovery, at the same time feigns a visit to Mr. Welbore Ellis at Twickenham, and is put ashore on the other side the Thames as often as he has occasion. These tete-a-tetes are admirable contrivances for ——. The mind is, in these hours, unguarded. The "pomp of state is withdrawn." No suspicions are lurking. The head and heart are open to all impressions.—But, to my purpose.

Every dispatch from America threatens the total dismemberment of that vast and invaluable continent from the British empire for ever. That fatal period, whenever it arrives, will place an extinguisher upon the lamp of Great-Britain. Her commerce, opulence, and splendor, will be no more.

Though ministers are, at this moment, flattering you and themselves with idle expectations, that terms will be offered to them by the American congress; remember, all their intelligence about America has proved false. To falsehoods have been owing the present unwarrantable measures against that unhappy country. The congress will not treat with them. How many more lives must be lost, before you will be convinced these men have deceived you?

I will tell you what the congress have done. They have voted an army of six and thirty thousand men. They have voted a million of money. They are resolved to carry on the war with vigour. Cannon, as well brass as iron, are acting in different parts; and immense quantities of powder are making. Ticonderoga is to be raised, and the stores removed to Fort George (*vel* Crown Point) for greater readiness to act. Yet in the midst of all these hostile preparations, while the whole continent, with one voice, is crying liberty or death; this congress, so purely chosen, so honoured with the unlimited confidence of the people, deliberating with coolness, and resolving with firmness, are willing to make one more application for peace, before they extend the horrors of civil war. Let it be your care, for it is no light matter, to refer their address, whenever it comes to men who understand the subject. The present ministers do not. America cannot treat with them.

Can she negotiate with a Sandwich, who endeavoured to stigmatize her with the opprobrious terms of braggart, poltroon and coward? Can she negotiate with a Suffolk, who avowed the advising the bloody measures at Boston; and declared he would carry them throughout her whole continent, if she did not submit it to the authority of parliament? Can she negociate with a Dartmouth, who is confessedly not the minister of his own department; who affects to be a protestant, and brought the popery bill into the house of lords; who pretends to disapprove these American measures, yet, rather than resign, submits to execute them? Can she negociate with a North, who affects to act, in this American war, against his inclination; whose only claim to pardon is superior meanness; who is but first clerk to an *invisible power*; a power that, on this occasion, is advised by her implacable enemy, Hutchinson?---America will treat with a Chatham and a Temple; but never with the confidants of Lord Bute.

You are reduced to this alternative;---you must part with your ministers, or your colonies.

LUCIUS.

Loan-office, Sept. 20, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of Bonds will be put in suit, if one year's interest, due on them, shall not be paid before the first day of October next.

TO BE SOLD,

For Current Money,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,

About Thirteen Years of Age.

Enquire of the Printer.

Baltimore, September 30, 1775.

To be sold by auction, to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the underwriters, on Drum Point, near Col. William Fitzhugh's, on Wednesday the 11th day of October, at noon,

THE hull, masts, yards, standing and running rigging, sails, anchors, cables, boats, and all other the materials belonging to the brig Nancy, Gabriel Sund, master, as she now lies sunk within said point, in Patuxent river. Together with 125 hhds of damaged tobacco, and about 18 tons of pig-iron.

And on Tuesday the 17th will be sold in like manner, at Fell's Point, near Baltimore-town, 145 hhds of sound tobacco, the preserved part of the said brig's cargo.

Invoices and inventories may be seen at the places and times of sale.

THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

UPON a small plantation near Annapolis, a great encouragement will be given to a person duly qualified. Enquire of the printer.

WANTED

A COMPLEAT farmer for an overseer of an extensive farm. Such a person may meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer.

Annapolis, September 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servant men, viz. Caleb Hays, born in the West of England, a sawyer by trade, short reddish coloured hair, of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and has an impediment in his speech: had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt, short flannel jacket, and striped ticken trousers, the said Caleb is a likely well-looking fellow. John Lester, an Irishman, he is a short thick squat fellow, of a dark complexion, short black hair: had on when he went away, an osnabrig frock, shirt and trousers, he may perhaps attempt to pass for a sailor, as he has been accustomed to go in the bay craft. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants in any jail within this province, shall receive 30 shillings reward for each, besides what the law allows; and if taken up out of the province, 30 shillings for each, or either of them.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Annapolis, on the 21st of September, the two following lads; one indented servant man, named John Colson, about 16 or 17 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a very yellow complexion, short hair of a yellow cast, when he stoops he seems to have a hump upon his back, he has lost the first joint of one of his thumbs: had on and took with him one osnabrig shirt, one check ditto, one pair of osnabrig trousers, two blankets, one of which is a match coat, the other a large double one with two large stains towards the middle, one blue cap. John Greenwell, an apprentice, about 12 or 13 years old, about 4 feet high, fair complexion, with very short hair: had on and took with him, one felt hat with yellow binding, one osnabrig shirt, one check ditto, one pair osnabrig trousers; likewise they took with them a sloop's topsail very much worn, one wood axe, one bucket English made, they are supposed to be gone with two other lads in a small rowing boat. Whosoever secures the said servant and apprentice, that their master may get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by me,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

September 13, 1775.

To be sold to the highest bidder, for ready cash, on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of land, containing three hundred acres, lying in St. Mary's county, about three miles below the old city of St. Mary, and within one mile of St. Inigoe's warehouse; there is on the said land a large brick dwelling-house, with four rooms on a floor, and all other houses necessary. The said land, &c. is now rented for six thousand pounds of crop tobacco per year, but may be entered on at Christmas next, and is very convenient to a famous creek for fish and oysters. The sale to be at two o'clock, by

BENNET BISCOE.

London bills will be taken at the common exchange.

JUSTUS SEABERT,

Peruke-maker, and gentlemen and ladies hair-dresser,

BEGS leave to inform those gentlemen and ladies that please to honour him with their commands, that he has taken the house formerly possessed by Mr. John Hepburn, upon College-hill, where he carries on his said trade in all its various branches, viz. cutting of hair in the neatest manner, and making perukes; ladies hair rolls, curls, &c. after the newest taste, and in the genteelest fashion; and as he has had many years experience both at Paris and London, he doubts not but to give full satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and he hopes to meet with the favour and approbation of the public, as he is determined to execute all orders in the neatest manner, upon the most reasonable terms, and with the strictest punctuality.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Robert Cumming's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Arkiter, a Yorkshireman, talks very broad, and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small swanskin jacket with sleeves, and a larger outside ditto of brown milled cloth, three osnabrig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other osnabrigs, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a stout bony man, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old surtout coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white metal pewter buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth faced; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat tarred and bound round the edge; one check and one osnabrig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two ruffled duffil blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 40 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN,
JOHN GERICK.

...the 6th instant, ...are, about 13 and ½ hands high, 3 years old, has a small ſtar in her forehead, a thin ...anging mane and ſwitch tail, ſhod before, no ...ticular brand when taken away; ſhe is galled with the girth much, and has a ſmall lump on the top of his near buttock, occaſioned by a ſnag, her gates is a ſpace and gallop. Whoever gives information of ſaid mare, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings reward, or 30 ſhillings if brought home; but if ſtolen, and the thief be ſecured, ſo that he be convicted of the ſame, ſhall receive 40 ſhillings reward, by 5X GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the firſt inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head ſore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand freſh cut, has a ſore heel which occaſions him to limp at times, ſhews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a ſawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two oſnabrig or Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, a pair of white ſerge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a ſwanſkin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old caſtor hat, a pair of double ſoaled ſhoes double vamp'd—I underſtand he intends to change his name, and ſaid he never would own he was a ſervant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his eſcape more ſecure, and that he intended to Boſton to general Gage, who he underſtood would protect all ſervants who came to him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by tf 9 WILLIAM ALLEIN.

To be le

THE dwelling-houſe &c. where I now reſide.
tf JAMES TILGHMAN, Annapolis.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcribers, a valuable tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George-town, containing 300 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under good fence; poſſeſſion will be given the purchaſer the firſt of September next. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe, may ſee the land by applying to Mr. Simon Nickolls, near the premiſes.
tf DAVID CRAWFORD,
13 WILL DEAKINS, jun.

TO BE SOLD, 10

A VERY neat light charriot and harneſs for two horſes; enquire at Mr. Brown's, in Annapolis tf

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Calvert county, Auguſt 8, 1775.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber the 6th inſtant, a likely well made negro man, named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an oſnabrig ſhirt, old green Welch cotton jacket and breeches, he may change his dreſs having taken other cloaths with him; I am informed he intended to leave this province, and endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Whoever will take up ſaid negro, and bring him to the ſubſcriber, near Hunting-town, in the aforeſaid county, or ſecures him in any manner ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive a reward of 5 pounds currency, and if taken 40 miles from home, 20 dollars w 6 JOSEPH IRELAND.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are warned at their peril not to carry him off. 6X

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the ſubſcriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, ſhe was lately purchaſed from a perſon who brought her from the back woods, where it is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to make; ſhe has a white ſtreak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and ſome white in her face—I will give 20 ſhillings currency to any perſon that will deliver her in Annapolis.
8 J. CLAPHAM.

Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Againſt—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which ſaid Elizabeth is devisee of Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed,

IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the ſaid Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court againſt the ſaid deviſee and adminiſtrators of the ſaid Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, to compel them to reconvey and aſſign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the ſaid Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, they the ſaid complainants paying the principal and intereſt due on the ſaid mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unleſs the ſaid Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and ſhall appear to the ſaid bill within ſix months from the date hereof, and ſhew cauſe to the contrary, a final order and decree will paſs, and be given by the ſaid court of chancery in the cauſe aforeſaid. 6 m

10 Signed per order,
GEO. RANKEN, regiſter.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and ſettle their reſpective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requiſition will be adverted to, otherwiſe I ſhall take compulſory methods to enforce payment, without any reſpect to perſons.
14 JOSEPH DUVALL.

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fourteen, and entered upon next November,

THE houſes and ferry oppoſite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining improved plantation; the land whereof is, in general good, with a large quantity of valuable meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo with the riſing importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit either for a tavern, or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting one new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is, therefore, propoſed, that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary, for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms, apply to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Boucher, or Mr. John Addiſon near the premiſes. 14 tf

April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this inſtant, two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of which has about three years to ſerve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very ſhort well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlaſting breeeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin, ruddy complection, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, one or two check ſhirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, and a pair of blue ſerge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, ſix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by 17 RICHARD GRAVES.

Bladenſburgh, September 7, 1775.

At the houſe of Watt Still Singleton Church, in Bladenſburgh, on Saturday the 30th of September, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ready money,

PART of a tract of land called Norway, lying within two miles of ſaid town, and containing 157 acres. The land is level, has two dwelling houſes and a tobacco houſe upon it; alſo a ſmall apple-orchard—about 30 acres may be made fine meadow, and from its vicinity to town, may in time be very valuable—an indiſputable right will be made the purchaſer, by
w 3 3X THOMAS BELT.

Baltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech; he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes nailed with hobs; he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green broad cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly, by tf 5 17 THOMAS JONES.

Annapolis, Auguſt 31, 1775.

THE council of ſafety deſirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufacture of ſalt, ſalt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, requeſt any perſons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be moſt beneficial, or ſalt, or ſalt-petre works, that they will ſend their propoſals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of ſafety, and they ſhall be attended to and ſpeedily anſwered. 4 tf

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Baltimore county, Auguſt 18, 1775.

To be ſold at public vendue, on the 20th day of November next, on the premiſes,

THE late dwelling plantation of William Black, deceaſed, containing 224 acres of land, with meadows, and good improvements thereon, lying within 10 miles of Baltimore-town; alſo all the ſtock of cattle, horſes, hogs, and ſheep, houſhold goods, &c.
ts 3 ROBERT BLACK, executor.

...part of Prince George's county, on the 17th day of July laſt, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the Weſt-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, and now in the ſame place another one growing, on the right ſide of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is ſome ſcars which he ſaid was occaſioned by ſome diſtemper he had in that part, has had the ſmall pox and a little pitted, a mild fair ſpoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an oſnabrig cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trouſers of rolls, one pair of old white fuſtian breeches, one new ſhirt of rolls, one old white ſhirt, and one Monmouth cap. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings more than what is allowed by law.

All maſters of ſhips, and other veſſels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.
6 JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, Auguſt 23, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to ſuch as have been uſed to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and induſtry, either by the piece or time.—As good blackſmiths, or other neat filers, will be ſoon handy in making ſeveral parts of gun locks, to ſuch alſo I will give good encouragement.—There are many ſervants about the country who would be very uſeful in the neceſſary buſineſs I am now engaging in; I ſhould be glad to be informed of ſuch, and wiſh to hire them, or purchaſe their times of ſervice of their maſter.
ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler. 6

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the ſeat of Robert Darnall, Eſq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of Auguſt, a dark cheſnut horſe, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a ſtrong bony horſe, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock reſembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.
2 JAMES MURRAY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Auguſt 28, 1775.

RAN away this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, a convict ſervant man named JOHN PEACOCK, a ſhoemaker by trade, a likely well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, black hair and eyes, is very talkative, an artful cunning fellow, is very officious in ſhewing his ſkill in drawing pictures, and making print letters, he pretends to know the painting buſineſs, writes a tolerable good hand, and it's likely may forge a paſſ: had on when he went away, a new felt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt, country tow linen trouſers, and an iron collar, and is ſuppoſed he ſtole a matchcoat blanket; it's likely he will ſoon change his apparel by ſtealing other cloaths, and will probably get off his collar; he ran away laſt March and was put into Carlyle jail. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have five pounds, and if out of the province ten pounds, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by
4w 8 JOHN HOOD.

To be ſold at public auction, on Thurſday the 5th of October next,

SUNDRY valuable houſhold furniture, too tedious to mention, hogs, cattle, horſes, &c. together with about 100 buſhels of good wheat, 100 barrels of Indian corn, two ſeines and two canoes, at my plantation, near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county.
w 2 WILLIAM HICKMAN.

N. B. If it ſhould prove a wet day, the next fair day proceeding. W. H. 2X

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis,

THREE hearty ſtrong young country born negro fellows. Alſo a young country born negro wench and her ſon; the wench has been brought up to houſe work by the ſubſcriber, and is very complete, likewiſe a horſe and cow: they are part of the eſtate of Mr. Reverdy Ghiſelin, deceaſed, and ſold to diſcharge his debts, and may be ſeen and agreed for, by applying to MARY GHISELIN, executrix.

As it is impoſſible in theſe calamitous times to collect the debts due to my deceaſed huſband's eſtate, and it will be very difficult for me to ſupport myſelf and family, I propoſe keeping a houſe to board gentlemen who attend courts or other public buſineſs, by the day; I will be careful to provide good accommodations, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favour me in this way. 5w 4 M. G.

Cheſter-town, September 1, 1775.

To be rented to the higheſt bidder, that valuable ſeat of land called Holland's Lot, late the dwelling of Mr. Samuel Budd, laying near Swan creek, in Harford county, now in the tenure of Mr. Amos Garrett.

THERE are between two and three hundred acres of cleared land on the tract, and a good crop of wheat will be put into the ground this ſeaſon; ſeveral valuable ſtores will be rented with the land. I have never ſeen this tract of land, but it is eſteemed by thoſe who knew it, to be ſome of the beſt in the province. I ſhall attend on the premiſes on the 10th day of October next, to receive applications, and enter into articles with ſuch perſon as may offer the moſt advantageous terms to 5w
4 THOMAS RINGGOLD

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